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INVERSE ZERO-SUM PROBLEMS IN FINITE ABELIAN p -GROUPS

by

Benjamin Girard

Abstract. — In this paper, we study the minimal number of elements of maximal order within a zero-sumfree sequence in a finite Abelian p -group. For this purpose, in the general context of finite Abelian groups, we introduce a new number, for which lower and upper bounds are proved in the case of finite Abelian p -groups. Among other consequences, the method that we use here enables us to show that, if we denote by $\exp(G)$ the exponent of the finite Abelian p -group G which is considered, then a zero-sumfree sequence S with maximal possible length in G must contain at least $\exp(G) - 1$ elements of maximal order, which improves a previous result of W. Gao and A. Geroldinger.

1. Introduction

Let \mathcal{P} be the set of prime numbers and let G be a finite Abelian group, written additively. By $\exp(G)$ we denote the exponent of G . If G is cyclic of order n , it will be denoted by C_n . In the general case, we can decompose G (see for instance [13]) as a direct product of cyclic groups $C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$ where $1 < n_1 \mid \cdots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, so that every element g of G can be written $g = [a_1, \dots, a_r]$ (this notation will be used freely in this paper), with $a_i \in C_{n_i}$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket = \{1, \dots, r\}$.

In this paper, any finite sequence $S = (g_1, \dots, g_\ell)$ of ℓ elements from G , where repetitions are allowed and the ordering of the elements within S is disregarded, will be called a *sequence* in G with *length* $|S| = \ell$. For convenience, we will sometimes use the following notation, which is a shorter way to write a sequence S when some of its elements appear several times. For every $g \in G$, we denote by $\mathbf{v}_g(S)$ the multiplicity of g in S , so that:

$$S = \prod_{g \in G} g^{\mathbf{v}_g(S)}, \text{ where } \mathbf{v}_g(S) \in \mathbb{N} \text{ for all } g \in G.$$

Given a sequence $S = (g_1, \dots, g_\ell)$ in G , we say that $s \in G$ is a *subsum* of S when

$$s = \sum_{i \in I} g_i \text{ for some } \emptyset \subsetneq I \subseteq \{1, \dots, \ell\}.$$

If 0 is not a subsum of S , we say that S is a *zero-sumfree sequence*. If $\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} g_i = 0$, then S is said to be a *zero-sum sequence*. If moreover one has $\sum_{i \in I} g_i \neq 0$ for all proper subsets $\emptyset \subsetneq I \subsetneq \{1, \dots, \ell\}$, S is called a *minimal zero-sum sequence*.

In a finite Abelian group G , the order of an element g will be written $\text{ord}_G(g)$ and for every divisor d of the exponent of G , we denote by G_d the subgroup of G consisting of all the elements of order dividing d :

$$G_d = \{x \in G \mid dx = 0\}.$$

For every sequence S of elements in G , we denote by S_d the subsequence of S consisting of all the elements of order d which are contained in S .

Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \dots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian group. We set:

$$D^*(G) = \sum_{i=1}^r (n_i - 1) + 1 \quad \text{as well as} \quad d^*(G) = D^*(G) - 1.$$

By $D(G)$ we denote the smallest integer $t \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that every sequence S in G with $|S| \geq t$ contains a non-empty zero-sum subsequence. The number $D(G)$ is called the *Davenport constant* of the group G .

By $d(G)$ we denote the greatest length of a zero-sumfree sequence in G . It can be readily seen that for every finite Abelian group G , one has $d(G) = D(G) - 1$.

If $G \simeq C_{\nu_1} \oplus \dots \oplus C_{\nu_s}$, with $\nu_i > 1$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, s \rrbracket$, is the longest possible decomposition of G into a direct product of cyclic groups, then we set

$$k^*(G) = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\nu_i - 1}{\nu_i}.$$

The *cross number* of a sequence $S = (g_1, \dots, g_{\ell})$, denoted by $k(S)$, is then defined by

$$k(S) = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{1}{\text{ord}_G(g_i)}.$$

The notion of cross number was introduced by U. Krause in [9] (see also [10]). Finally, we define the so-called *little cross number* $k(G)$ of G :

$$k(G) = \max\{k(S) \mid S \text{ zero-sumfree sequence in } G\}.$$

Given a finite Abelian group G , two elementary constructions (see [5], Proposition 5.1.8) give the following lower bounds:

$$d^*(G) \leq d(G) \quad \text{and} \quad k^*(G) \leq k(G).$$

The invariants $d(G)$ and $k(G)$ play a key rôle in the theory of non-unique factorization (see for instance Chapter 9 in [11], the book [5] which presents various aspects of the theory, and the survey [6] also). They have been extensively studied during last decades and even if numerous results were proved (see Chapter 5 of the book [5], [3] for a survey with many references on the subject, and [8] for recent results on the cross number of finite Abelian groups), their exact values are known for very special types of groups only. In the sequel, we will need some of these values in the case of finite Abelian p -groups, so we gather them into the following theorem (see [12] and [4]).

Theorem 1.1. — Let $p \in \mathcal{P}$, $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $1 \leq a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_r$, where $a_i \in \mathbb{N}$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$. Then, for the p -group $G \simeq C_{p^{a_1}} \oplus \dots \oplus C_{p^{a_r}}$, the following two statements hold.

(i)

$$\mathbf{d}(G) = \sum_{i=1}^r (p^{a_i} - 1) = \mathbf{d}^*(G).$$

(ii)

$$\mathbf{k}(G) = \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{p^{a_i} - 1}{p^{a_i}} \right) = \mathbf{k}^*(G).$$

In [12], J. Olson actually proved a more general result than Theorem 1.1 (i), which will be useful in this article. So as to state this theorem, we need to introduce the following notation. For every element $g \in G$, the *height* of g , denoted by $\alpha(g)$, is defined in the following fashion:

$$\alpha(g) = \max\{p^n \mid \exists h \in G \text{ with } g = p^n h\}.$$

We can now state Olson's result.

Theorem 1.2. — Let G be a finite Abelian p -group and $S = (g_1, \dots, g_\ell)$ be a sequence in G such that one has:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \alpha(g_i) > \mathbf{d}(G).$$

Then, S cannot be a zero-sumfree sequence.

2. Four inverse problems in zero-sum theory

Let G be a finite Abelian group. What can be said about the exact structure of a long zero-sumfree sequence in G ? The answer to this question, which would be useful in order to tackle problems in non-unique factorization theory, seems very difficult to obtain in general, and proves to highly rely on the structure of the group itself. Indeed, several results (see for instance [1]) show that one cannot hope to find a simple and exact structural characterization which would describe long zero-sumfree sequences in general. Nevertheless, one could try to find, instead of a complete characterization, some general properties which have to be satisfied by all the long zero-sumfree sequences, whatever the group is. In [7], the author addressed two general conjectures concerning this type of inverse problems.

The first one bears upon the distribution of orders within a long zero-sumfree sequence in a finite Abelian group G , and is the following.

Conjecture 2.1. — Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \dots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian group. Given a zero-sumfree sequence S in G verifying $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}^*(G)$, one always has the following inequality:

$$\mathbf{k}(S) \leq \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{n_i - 1}{n_i} \right).$$

The following theorem gathers what is currently known concerning Conjecture 2.1. Statements (i), (ii) and (iii) were proved by the author in [7] (see Proposition 2.3 and Theorem 2.4). Statement (iv) was recently proved by W. Schmid in [14] (see Corollary 3.4).

Theorem 2.2. — *Conjecture 2.1 holds whenever:*

- (i) *G is a finite Abelian p -group.*
- (ii) *G is a finite cyclic group.*
- (iii) *G is a finite Abelian group of rank two.*
- (iv) *$G \simeq C_2 \oplus C_2 \oplus C_{2n}$, where $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.*

The reader interested in this type of problems is also referred to Section 7 in [7], where the following dual version of Conjecture 2.1, on the maximal possible length of a zero-sumfree sequence with large cross number, is discussed.

Conjecture 2.3. — *Let G be a finite Abelian group and $G \simeq C_{\nu_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{\nu_s}$, with $\nu_i > 1$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, s \rrbracket$, be its longest possible decomposition into a direct product of cyclic groups. Given a zero-sumfree sequence S in G verifying $\mathbf{k}(S) \geq \mathbf{k}^*(G)$, one always has the following inequality:*

$$|S| \leq \sum_{i=1}^s (\nu_i - 1).$$

It can readily be seen, using Theorem 1.1 (i), that Conjecture 2.3 holds for finite Abelian p -groups, yet this conjecture remains widely open, even in the case of finite cyclic groups.

In this article, we study two other inverse zero-sum problems. The first one deals with the minimal number of elements of maximal order within a long zero-sumfree sequence in a finite Abelian group. This question was raised and investigated by W. Gao and A. Geroldinger (see Section 6 in [1]), and more recently, studied by the author in the case of finite Abelian groups of rank two (see Theorem 2.5 in [7]). In the present paper, we consider the more general problem of the minimal number of elements of maximal order within any zero-sumfree sequence in a finite Abelian group, and obtain new results in the context of finite Abelian p -groups.

In order to study this kind of inverse zero-sum problems, we propose to introduce the following number. Given a finite Abelian group G and an integer $\delta \in \llbracket 0, \mathbf{d}(G) - 1 \rrbracket$, we denote by $\Gamma_\delta(G)$ the minimal number of elements of maximal order contained in a zero-sumfree sequence S with length $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}(G) - \delta$.

In Section 3, we present a general method which was introduced in [8] for the study of the cross number of finite Abelian groups. Then, using this method, we prove in Section 4 the following theorem, which gives a lower bound for $\Gamma_\delta(G)$ in the special case of finite Abelian p -groups.

Theorem 2.4. — *Let $G \simeq C_{p^{a_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{p^{a_r}}$, where $p \in \mathcal{P}$, $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $1 \leq a_1 \leq \cdots \leq a_r$, with $a_i \in \mathbb{N}$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$. Let also $\delta \in \llbracket 0, \mathbf{d}(G) - 1 \rrbracket$ and $j_0 = \min\{i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket \mid a_i = a_r\}$. Then, one has:*

$$\Gamma_\delta(G) \geq (p^{a_r} - 1) + (r - j_0)(p - 1)p^{a_r - 1} - \delta - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)} \right\rfloor.$$

This lower bound improves significantly a previous result of W. Gao and A. Geroldinger (see Corollary 5.1.13 in [5]), stating that every zero-sumfree sequence with maximal possible length in a finite Abelian p -group contains at least *one* element of maximal order. Indeed, by specifying $\delta = 0$ in Theorem 2.4, one obtains the following corollary.

Corollary 2.5. — *Let G be a finite Abelian p -group. Then, every zero-sumfree sequence S in G with $|S| = \mathbf{d}(G)$ contains at least $\exp(G) - 1$ elements of maximal order.*

In Section 4 as well, we obtain a general upper bound for $\Gamma_\delta(G)$ in the case of finite Abelian p -groups (see Proposition 4.1), which, combined with the lower bound of Theorem 2.4, implies the following result.

Theorem 2.6. — *Let $p \in \mathcal{P}$, $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $1 \leq a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_{r-1} < a_r$, where $a_i \in \mathbb{N}$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$. Then, for $G \simeq C_{p^{a_1}} \oplus \dots \oplus C_{p^{a_r}}$ and $\delta \in \llbracket 0, \mathbf{d}(G) - 1 \rrbracket$, we have:*

$$\Gamma_\delta(G) = \max \left(0, (p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{p-1} \right\rfloor \right).$$

In Section 5, we study the following general conjecture, which bears upon the greatest common divisor of the orders of the elements within a long zero-sumfree sequence in a finite Abelian group.

Conjecture 2.7. — *Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \dots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian group. Given a zero-sumfree sequence S in G verifying $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}^*(G)$, one has for all $g \in S$:*

$$n_1 \mid \text{ord}_G(g).$$

Conjecture 2.7 is known to be true in the trivial case of finite cyclic groups. This conjecture also holds for finite Abelian groups of rank two (see Proposition 6.3.1 in [1]), and we shall prove in Section 5 that it holds for finite Abelian p -groups too, which is Statement (i) in the following theorem. Statement (iv) can be easily deduced from Theorem 3.1 in [14].

Theorem 2.8. — *Conjecture 2.7 holds whenever:*

- (i) G is a finite Abelian p -group.
- (ii) G is a finite cyclic group.
- (iii) G is a finite Abelian group of rank two.
- (iv) $G \simeq C_2 \oplus C_2 \oplus C_{2n}$, where $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Finally, in Section 6, we propose and discuss one general conjecture concerning the behaviour of $\Gamma_\delta(G)$, when G is a finite Abelian p -group.

3. Outline of the method

Let G be a finite Abelian group, and let S be a sequence of elements in G . The general method that we will use in this paper (see also [8] and [7] for applications of this method in two other contexts), consists in considering, for every $d', d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$, the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow G_{d/d'} \hookrightarrow G_d \xrightarrow{\pi_{(d',d)}} \frac{G_d}{G_{d/d'}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Now, let U be the subsequence of S consisting of all the elements whose order divides d . If, for some $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$, it is possible to find sufficiently many disjoint non-empty zero-sum subsequences in $\pi_{(d',d)}(U)$, that is to say sufficiently many disjoint subsequences in U the sum of which are elements of order dividing d/d' , then S cannot be a zero-sumfree sequence in G .

So as to make this idea more precise, we proposed in [8] to introduce the following number, which can be seen as an extension of the classical Davenport constant.

Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian group and $d', d \in \mathbb{N}$ be two integers such that $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$. By $D_{(d',d)}(G)$ we denote the smallest $t \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that every sequence S in G_d with $|S| \geq t$ contains a non-empty subsequence of sum in $G_{d/d'}$.

Using this definition, we can prove the following simple lemma, which is one possible illustration of our idea. This result will be useful in Section 4 and states that given a finite Abelian group G , there exist strong constraints on the way the orders of elements have to be distributed within a zero-sumfree sequence.

Lemma 3.1. — *Let G be a finite Abelian group and $d', d \in \mathbb{N}$ be two integers such that $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$. Given a sequence S of elements in G , we will write T for the subsequence of S consisting of all the elements whose order divides d/d' , and we will write U for the subsequence of S consisting of all the elements whose order divides d (In particular, one has $T \subseteq U$). Then, the following condition implies that S cannot be a zero-sumfree sequence:*

$$|T| + \left\lfloor \frac{|U| - |T|}{D_{(d',d)}(G)} \right\rfloor \geq D_{(\frac{d}{d'}, \frac{d}{d'})}(G).$$

Proof. — Let us set $\Delta = D_{(\frac{d}{d'}, \frac{d}{d'})}(G)$. When it holds, this inequality implies that there are Δ disjoint subsequences S_1, \dots, S_Δ of S , the sum of which are elements of order dividing d/d' . Now, by the very definition of $D_{(\frac{d}{d'}, \frac{d}{d'})}(G)$, S has to contain a non-empty zero-sum subsequence. \square

Now, in order to obtain effective inequalities from the symbolic constraints of Lemma 3.1, one can use a result proved in [8], which states that for any finite Abelian group G and every $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$, the invariant $D_{(d',d)}(G)$ is linked with the classical Davenport constant of a particular subgroup of G , which can be characterized explicitly. In order to define properly this particular subgroup, we have to introduce the following notation.

For all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$, we set:

$$A_i = \gcd(d', n_i), \quad B_i = \frac{\text{lcm}(d, n_i)}{\text{lcm}(d', n_i)}$$

$$\text{and } v_i(d', d) = \frac{A_i}{\gcd(A_i, B_i)}.$$

For instance, whenever d divides n_i , we have $v_i(d', d) = \gcd(d', n_i) = d'$, and in particular $v_r(d', d) = d'$. We can now state our result on $D_{(d',d)}(G)$ (see [8], Proposition 3.1).

Proposition 3.2. — Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian group and $d', d \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$. Then, we have the following equality:

$$D_{(d', d)}(G) = D(C_{v_1(d', d)} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{v_r(d', d)}).$$

4. On the quantity $\Gamma_\delta(G)$ for finite Abelian p -groups

In this section, we will show how the method presented in Section 3 can be used in order to study the minimal number of elements of maximal order within a zero-sumfree sequence in a finite Abelian p -group. First, we prove Theorem 2.4, which, given a finite Abelian p -group G and an integer $\delta \in \llbracket 0, d(G) - 1 \rrbracket$, gives a lower bound for the number $\Gamma_\delta(G)$.

Proof of Theorem 2.4. — Let S be a zero-sumfree sequence in $G \simeq C_{p^{a_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{p^{a_r}}$, with $|S| \geq d(G) - \delta$. We set $d' = p$ and $d = p^{a_r}$, which leads to $d/d' = p^{a_r-1}$. Let also T and U be the two subsequences of S which are defined in Lemma 3.1. In particular, one has $T \subseteq U = S$.

To start with, we determine the exact value of $D_{(d', d)}(G)$. One has, for every $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$:

$$\begin{aligned} v_i(d', d) &= \frac{p}{\gcd\left(p, \frac{p^{a_r}}{p^{a_i}}\right)} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i < j_0, \\ p & \text{if } i \geq j_0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, using Proposition 3.2 and Theorem 1.1 (i), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} D_{(d', d)}(G) &= D(C_{v_1(d', d)} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{v_r(d', d)}) \\ &= D(C_p^{r-j_0+1}) \\ &= (r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Now, let us set, for all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$:

$$\beta_i = \begin{cases} a_i & \text{if } i < j_0, \\ a_r - 1 & \text{if } i \geq j_0. \end{cases}$$

If we had the following inequality:

$$|T| > \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (p^{\beta_i} - 1) + \frac{\delta}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)},$$

then it would imply that

$$\begin{aligned}
|T| + \frac{|U| - |T|}{D_{(d', d)}(G)} &\geq |T| + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r (p^{a_i} - 1) - \delta - |T|}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1) + 1} \\
&> \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (p^{\beta_i} - 1) + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r (p^{a_i} - 1) - \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (p^{\beta_i} - 1)}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1) + 1} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (p^{\beta_i} - 1) + \frac{(p^{a_r} - 1) + (r - j_0)(p^{a_r} - p^{a_{r-1}})}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1) + 1} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (p^{\beta_i} - 1) + \frac{((r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1) + 1)p^{a_{r-1}} - 1}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1) + 1} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^r (p^{\beta_i} - 1) + 1 - \frac{1}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1) + 1} \\
&= D_{(\frac{d}{d'}, \frac{d}{d'})}(G) - \frac{1}{D_{(d', d)}(G)},
\end{aligned}$$

and, according to Lemma 3.1, S would contain a non-empty zero-sum subsequence, which is a contradiction. Thus, one obtains

$$|T| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (p^{\beta_i} - 1) + \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)} \right\rfloor,$$

which gives the following lower bound for the number of elements of maximal order contained in S :

$$\begin{aligned}
|S_{p^{a_r}}| &= |S| - |T| \\
&\geq \sum_{i=1}^r (p^{a_i} - 1) - \delta - \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (p^{\beta_i} - 1) - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)} \right\rfloor \\
&= (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r} - 1) - (r - j_0)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) - \delta - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)} \right\rfloor \\
&= (p^{a_r} - 1) + (r - j_0)(p - 1)p^{a_{r-1}} - \delta - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)} \right\rfloor,
\end{aligned}$$

and the proof is complete. \square

Given a finite Abelian p -group G and an integer $\delta \in \llbracket 0, d(G) - 1 \rrbracket$, we can also obtain, using some explicit constructions, an upper bound for the number $\Gamma_\delta(G)$.

Proposition 4.1. — *Let $G \simeq C_{p^{a_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{p^{a_r}}$, with $p \in \mathcal{P}$, $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $1 \leq a_1 \leq \cdots \leq a_r$, with $a_i \in \mathbb{N}$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$. Let also $\delta \in \llbracket 0, d(G) - 1 \rrbracket$ and $j_0 = \min\{i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket \mid a_i = a_r\}$. Then, one has*

$$\Gamma_\delta(G) \leq \max(0, (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - f(\delta)),$$

where

$$f(\delta) = \min \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{p-1} \right\rfloor, (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) \right).$$

Proof. — Let (e_1, \dots, e_r) be a basis of G , with $\text{ord}(e_i) = p^{a_i}$ for every $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$. One can distinguish the three following cases.

Case 1. If $0 \leq \delta < (r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1)$, then let us write

$$\delta = \delta_1(p - 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) + \delta_2, \text{ with } \delta_1 \in \llbracket 0, (r - j_0) \rrbracket \text{ and } \delta_2 \in \llbracket 0, (p - 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) - 1 \rrbracket.$$

Thus, the sequence

$$S = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{r-\delta_1-1} e_i^{p^{a_i}-1} \right) \left(\prod_{i=r-\delta_1}^{r-1} (e_i)^{p-1} (pe_i)^{p^{a_i}-1} \right) (e_r)^{p^{a_r}-1-\delta_2-\lfloor \frac{\delta_2}{p-1} \rfloor} (pe_r)^{\lfloor \frac{\delta_2}{p-1} \rfloor}$$

is a zero-sumfree sequence in G . On the one hand, since $\delta_1 \leq (r - j_0)$, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} |S| &= \sum_{i=1}^{r-\delta_1-1} (p^{a_i} - 1) + \sum_{i=r-\delta_1}^{r-1} [(p - 1) + (p^{a_{r-1}} - 1)] + (p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta_2 - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta_2}{p-1} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{\delta_2}{p-1} \right\rfloor \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^r (p^{a_i} - 1) + \sum_{i=r-\delta_1}^{r-1} [(p - 1) + (p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) - (p^{a_r} - 1)] - \delta_2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^r (p^{a_i} - 1) - \delta_1(p - 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) - \delta_2 \\ &= d(G) - \delta. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, S contains the following number of elements of maximal order p^{a_r} :

$$\begin{aligned} |S_{p^{a_r}}| &= \sum_{i=j_0}^{r-\delta_1-1} (p^{a_r} - 1) + \sum_{i=r-\delta_1}^{r-1} (p - 1) + (p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta_2 - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta_2}{p-1} \right\rfloor \\ &= (r - \delta_1 - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r} - 1) + \delta_1(p - 1) - \delta_2 - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta_2}{p-1} \right\rfloor \\ &= (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - \delta_1(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta_2}{p-1} \right\rfloor \\ &= (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{p-1} \right\rfloor, \end{aligned}$$

and we are done.

Case 2. If $(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) \leq \delta < (r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)p^{a_{r-1}}$, then let us write

$$\delta' = \delta - (r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1),$$

and

$$\delta' = \delta'_1(p - 1) + \delta'_2, \text{ with } \delta'_1 \in \llbracket 0, (r - j_0) \rrbracket \text{ and } \delta'_2 \in \llbracket 0, p - 2 \rrbracket.$$

Thus, the sequence

$$S = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{j_0-1} e_i^{p^{a_i}-1} \right) \left(\prod_{i=j_0}^{r-\delta'_1-1} (e_i)^{p-1} (pe_i)^{p^{a_i}-1} \right) \left(\prod_{i=r-\delta'_1}^{r-1} (pe_i)^{p^{a_i}-1} \right) (e_r)^{p-1-\delta'_2} (pe_r)^{p^{a_r}-1}$$

is a zero-sumfree sequence in G . On the one hand, since $\delta'_1 \leq (r - j_0)$, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned}
|S| &= \sum_{i=1}^{j_0-1} (p^{a_i} - 1) + (r - \delta'_1 - j_0)(p - 1) + (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) + (p - 1) - \delta'_2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{j_0-1} (p^{a_i} - 1) + (r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1) + (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) - \delta' \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{j_0-1} (p^{a_i} - 1) + (r - j_0 + 1) [(p - 1) + (p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) + (p - 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1)] - \delta \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{j_0-1} (p^{a_i} - 1) + (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta \\
&= \mathbf{d}(G) - \delta.
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, S contains the following number of elements of maximal order p^{a_r} :

$$\begin{aligned}
|S_{p^{a_r}}| &= (r - \delta'_1 - j_0)(p - 1) + (p - 1) - \delta'_2 \\
&= (r - \delta'_1 - j_0)(p - 1) + (p - 1) - \delta'_2 \\
&= (r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1) - \delta' \\
&= (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1),
\end{aligned}$$

and we are done.

Case 3. If $(r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)p^{a_{r-1}} \leq \delta \leq \mathbf{d}(G) - 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
(r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - f(\delta) &\leq (r - j_0 + 1) [(p^{a_r} - 1) - (p - 1)p^{a_{r-1}} - (p^{a_{r-1}} - 1)] \\
&\leq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

as well as

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{d}(G) - \delta &\leq \sum_{i=1}^r (p^{a_i} - 1) - (r - j_0 + 1)(p - 1)p^{a_{r-1}} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{j_0-1} (p^{a_i} - 1) + (r - j_0 + 1) [(p^{a_r} - 1) - (p - 1)p^{a_{r-1}}] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{j_0-1} (p^{a_i} - 1) + (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1).
\end{aligned}$$

Now, let us consider the zero-sumfree sequence

$$S = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{j_0-1} e_i^{p^{a_i}-1} \right) \left(\prod_{i=j_0}^r (pe_i)^{p^{a_{r-1}}-1} \right),$$

which does not contain any element of maximal order. Thus, choosing any subsequence of S with length $\mathbf{d}(G) - \delta$, we obtain that $\Gamma_\delta(G) = 0$, which is the desired result. \square

It is now easy, using Theorem 2.4 and Proposition 4.1, to derive Theorem 2.6, which gives, in the case where $j_0 = r$, the exact value of the number $\Gamma_\delta(G)$ for every integer $\delta \in \llbracket 0, \mathbf{d}(G) - 1 \rrbracket$.

Proof of Theorem 2.6. — Since $j_0 = r$, one obtains the following lower bound:

$$\Gamma_\delta(G) \geq (p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{p-1} \right\rfloor.$$

Consequently, one can distinguish three cases.

Case 1. If $0 \leq \delta < (p-1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1)$, then the upper bound given by Proposition 4.1 implies that

$$\Gamma_\delta(G) = (p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{p-1} \right\rfloor.$$

Case 2. If $(p-1)(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) \leq \delta < (p-1)p^{a_{r-1}}$, then the upper bound of Proposition 4.1 implies that

$$\Gamma_\delta(G) \leq (p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - (p^{a_{r-1}} - 1).$$

Now, since

$$(p^{a_{r-1}} - 1) = \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{p-1} \right\rfloor,$$

one obtains the desired equality:

$$\Gamma_\delta(G) = (p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - \left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{p-1} \right\rfloor.$$

Case 3. If $(p-1)p^{a_{r-1}} \leq \delta \leq d(G) - 1$, then Proposition 4.1 implies that $\Gamma_\delta(G) = 0$, and the proof is complete. \square

5. Proof of Theorem 5.2

To start with, we prove the following lemma, which can be seen as a little more general version of Proposition 4.3 in [2].

Lemma 5.1. — *Let G be a finite Abelian p -group and $S = (g_1, \dots, g_\ell)$ be a zero-sumfree sequence in G with $|S| \geq d(G) - p + 2$. Then, every element of S has height 1.*

Proof. — Suppose that there exists an element in S , say g_1 , verifying $\alpha(g_1) > 1$. Then $\alpha(g_1) \geq p$, and setting $T = S \setminus g_1$, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \alpha(g_i) &\geq p + |T| \\ &\geq p + (d(G) - p + 1) \\ &= d(G) + 1 \\ &> d(G). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by Theorem 1.2, S cannot be a zero-sumfree sequence, which is a contradiction. \square

We can now prove Theorem 2.8 (i), as a simple corollary of the following stronger theorem.

Theorem 5.2. — *Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian p -group. Given a zero-sumfree sequence S in G verifying $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}(G) - p + 2$, one has for all $g \in S$:*

$$n_1 \mid \text{ord}_G(g).$$

Proof. — The sequence S , with $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}(G) - p + 2$, is a zero-sumfree sequence. Thus, by Lemma 5.1, every element of S has height 1. Let $g = [a_1, \dots, a_r]$ be an element of S . The equality $\alpha(g) = 1$ implies that there exists $i_0 \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$ such that p does not divide a_{i_0} . Therefore, one has $\text{ord}_{C_{n_{i_0}}}(a_{i_0}) = n_{i_0}$, and we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ord}_G(g) &= \max_{i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket} \text{ord}_{C_{n_i}}(a_i) \\ &\geq \text{ord}_{C_{n_{i_0}}}(a_{i_0}) \\ &= n_{i_0} \\ &\geq n_1, \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. □

6. A concluding remark

Let G be a finite Abelian p -group of rank $r \geq 1$. It would be interesting to find the exact value of $\Gamma_\delta(G)$ for every integer $\delta \in \llbracket 0, \mathbf{d}(G) - 1 \rrbracket$. Regarding this problem, we propose the following conjecture, supported by Theorem 2.4, and which states that the upper bound given by Proposition 4.1 is actually the right value for $\Gamma_\delta(G)$.

Conjecture 6.1. — *Let $G \simeq C_{p^{a_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{p^{a_r}}$, where $p \in \mathcal{P}$, $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $a_1 \leq \cdots \leq a_r$, with $a_i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$. Let $\delta \in \llbracket 0, \mathbf{d}(G) - 1 \rrbracket$ and $j_0 = \min\{i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket \mid a_i = a_r\}$. Then, one has*

$$\Gamma_\delta(G) = \max(0, (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r} - 1) - \delta - f(\delta)),$$

where

$$f(\delta) = \min\left(\left\lfloor \frac{\delta}{p-1} \right\rfloor, (r - j_0 + 1)(p^{a_r-1} - 1)\right).$$

By our Theorem 2.6, this conjecture holds true in the case where $j_0 = r$. One can also notice that in the special case where $j_0 = 1$, Theorem 5.2 implies that Conjecture 6.1 holds for every $\delta \in \llbracket 0, p - 2 \rrbracket$.

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